

Instrument Manufactory,  
Water-street, Alexandria.  
Our begs leave to inform his  
the public in general, that he  
businesses of making and repair,  
and has for sale, Piano Forte,  
and key'd Violins, &c., on rea-  
sonable terms; also offers his services for tuning  
the different Instruments, but  
thinks proper to inform the public his terms for  
inform the public his terms for  
there may be no misunderstanding

Grand Piano Forte,      d. c.  
Harpichord,      2 00  
C.      3 00  
O.      5 00  
(imported)      1 50  
American manufacture,      1  
Other repairs, besides tuning—  
go in the country—additional  
to the time and distance.  
troublesome booking and cal-  
lenging for such trades, the subscriber hopes that  
those that employ him, will not think hard of it,  
as soon as the job is completed.

John Sellers,  
d. c. raw if

NOTICE.  
inform any gentlemen merchants  
dia, that want a clerk, that I  
out of employ, and at a short  
time on them, well recommended  
have lived in Baltimore,  
now in the city of Washington,  
D. C. A line directed to F. P.  
office will be duly attended to.

MES. BACON,  
STORE, on King street, has, is  
to his former stock, added  
of Genuine Articles in  
Grocery Line;  
his assortment complete.  
for sale, on his usual low terms,  
Sugars, of various qua-

pp ditto,  
er,  
lyson,  
tin, and  
fee,  
a superior quality.

WINES.

Old Port  
Bordeaux Brandy,  
spirit, for family use,  
Cognac, St. Vincent, and New  
try Whiskey,  
e, and Cider Vinegar,  
terre  
eggs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento  
Black Pepper, Race and Ground  
salt for table use, Pearl Barley,  
g-blue, Soap, Mould, Dips and  
Resins, Refined Salt, Petre, Flotant  
Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,  
Patent Shot, all sizes, best  
try-made Gunpowder, Sago,  
obacco, very best Chewing To-

Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipe  
ditto, Warranted of a superior qua-  
r. with generally every article  
whole of which have been selec-  
will be disposed of on the very  
February 28.

d

Dollars Reward,  
for apprehending and secur-  
ing, a young mulatto man slave  
W. He was hired by me late  
in Thomas, who keeps the mid-  
to Alexandria, and absconded  
about the latter end of August  
at 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9  
and well made, has short curly  
hair, subject to have few  
in his face. He is reckoned to  
be, of an easy agreeable address  
low sphere of life. As he has  
by me since his elopement, I  
the address to ship himself as  
some vessel either at Alexan-  
Whoever takes him up and  
any jail, shall receive from me  
o me or to Doctor N. P. Cas-  
coo.

G. B. Caulin,  
Charles County, } [Feb. 2.] 22  
1000 Spanish Hides,  
750 pair of Morocco Shoes,  
20 tons Plaster, and  
50 barrels of Figs.  
March 5.

PRINTED DAILY  
QUEL SNOWDEN.

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1806.

[No. 1545.

## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD.

At the Vendue-Store,

Corner of Prince and Water streets.

## A Variety of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

[Picture of which will be expressed in the  
bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and  
the prices of which are established, can at any  
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li-  
mation and prices.

John Dunlap, Trustee.

February 24.      d. c.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made  
by Joseph Neale to the subscriber, for the pur-  
pose of securing the payment of a sum of money  
therein named, to Peter Sheron I will expose to  
sale (or cash) at the C. F. C. House, in the town  
of Alexandria, on Tuesday the 1st day of March  
next, at one o'clock,

## An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and  
bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes,  
in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, Trustee.

February 24.      d. c.

## Sale by Auction.

### On MONDAY,

The 17th March, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at  
auction, on the premises, if fair, if not, the  
next fair day.

THAT very valuable PROPERTY, belonging  
to the estate of the late Abraham Van Bib-  
ber, Esq., called PARADISE, containing about  
300 acres, and including the dwelling house and  
improvements, a valuable Mill and its appurte-  
nances; the whole in good order.

The above property is situated about one mile  
from the turnpike gate on the York road, and  
will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A liberal credit will be given on a considera-  
ble part of this property, which may at any time  
be viewed on application to Mr. Alquith, on  
the premises.

ANDREW VAN BIBBER,

WASHINGTON VAN BIBBER,

Trustees.

Feb. 17.      d. c. M. d. J. M.

## TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrival an elegant as-  
sortment of

## GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

London Superfine Cloths  
and Cambrics,  
Bennett's patent Cords,  
Do. Waistcoatings,  
Silks, Molletons, Flo-  
rentines,  
Imperial, clouded and  
white Marcellas,  
Toilinetts, Swadowns,  
Flannels, soft Blankets,  
Coatings, Plains,  
Kerseys, Halfchicks,  
Lamb's Wool, Worsted,  
Cotton and Silk Ho-  
siers,  
Irish & Flanders Sheet-  
ings,  
4 4 ½ Irish Linens,  
Shirting Cotton,  
Long Lawns,  
Linen Cambricks,  
Dimities, Cambrick do.  
etc. &c.

He daily expects an additional  
assortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22.      d. c.

## TO RENT,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situ-  
ated on St. Alph street, between King  
and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's  
office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander.  
Possession will be given on the 15th March.—  
Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.      d. c.

## NOTICE.

The commissioners named and ap-  
pointed by a commission of bankruptcy awarded  
and issued and now in operation against Thos.  
Moore of Alexandria, intend to meet on the  
26th day of this month at four o'clock in the  
afternoon at John Gadsby's city tavern in the  
town of Alexandria in order to make a division  
of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, and  
to choose a new assignee. When and where the  
creditors, who have not already proved their  
debts under the said commission, are hereby re-  
quired to come prepared to prove the same or  
they will be excluded the benefit of the said as-  
signee.

Wm Oxley, Assignee.

March 5.      d. c. 6th

## FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an ex-  
cellent house servant, with her two Children;  
the one male, the other female.  
Jan. 16.      Enquire of the Printer.

Cash, and the highest price given  
for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by  
the Printer of this paper.

## Just Received, and for Sale,

### 1,800 SPANISH HIDES,

20 tons of Logwood, and

A few bags of Green Coffee.

The above articles are of the best quality, and  
will be sold low.

Mordecai Miller.

IN STORE,

30 kegs of BUTTER of good quality.

February 19.      d. c.

## CLOVER SEED.

3000 pounds fresh CLOVER SEED,

For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

February 19.      d. c.

## FOR SALE,

### 105 bbls. Muscovado SUGARS.

2000 lbs. prime Ficken Butter.

10 casks Chewing Tobacco.

Spinning Cotton.

AND A GENERAL ASORTMENT OF

Liquors and Groceries, as usual

Mandeville & Jamison.

February 12.      d. c.

## FOR SALE,

### A LOT OF GROUND,

On the north east corner of Cameron and Water

streets, fronting 25 feet on the former and 61

feet on the latter, adjoining the property of T. Geiger

lately occupied by Mr. H. Nicholson. Any person

wishing to purchase such a lot may meet with a great

bargain on application to

Frederick Shuck.

March 5.      d. c.

## LOST,

On Wednesday evening lost, in or near the town

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain, and of medium fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any

person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22.      d. c.

## Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under  
the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,  
was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-  
sent: All persons that are indebted to, or that  
have claims on the same, are requested to come  
forward and settle, as it is desirable to settle the  
concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-  
counts are of long standing are particularly re-  
quested to attend to this notice, and make  
payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.      d. c.

## JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately  
arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part  
of his

## FALY GOODES;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax  
street, and daily expect an additional supply in  
the United States from Liverpool.

September 18.      d. c.

## FOR SALE

1000 bushels Liverpool Fine Salt.

1500 do. St. Ubes.

Wm. Hodgson.

Feb. 12.      d. c.

## HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from  
New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immedi-  
ately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,

58 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ingot Lead, and

36 casks Milled do.

December 18.      d. c.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber willing to engage  
in business for the ensuing season, will do any  
Carpenters' work, and receive in payment we  
or dry goods for use half the amount of work  
contracted for.

R. G. LANPHIER.

February 19.      d. c.

## JUST RECEIVED;

And for SALE, by ROBERT GRAY, Book  
Seller.

An Examination of the British Doc-  
trine, which subjects to Capture a  
Neutral Trade, not open in time of  
Peace.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

February 14.      d. c.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,  
In Prince, near Water street, Alexandria.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his  
friends and the public in general, that he  
still carries on the business of making and repairing  
Instruments and has for sale, Piano Fortes,  
plain and additional key'd Violins, &c., on rea-  
sonable terms; also offers his services for tuning  
and regulating the different Instruments, but  
thinks proper to inform the public his terms for  
tuning, so that there may be no misunderstanding  
hereafter, &c.

For tuning a Grand Piano Forte,      d. c.  
Do. Harpichord,      2 00  
Do. Violin      2 00  
Square Pianos, Amp. 1 50  
Do. Do. American manufacture,      1  
Strings, and other regals, besides tuning—  
extra 1 50.

It is desired to go in the country—additional  
charge, according to the time and distance.  
As it is troublesome booking and cal-  
lenging for such trades, the subscriber hopes that  
those that employ him, will not think hard of it,  
to pay the cash as soon as the job is completed.

COMMERCIALLY INTERESTING.  
Extract of a letter just received from an intelligent and respectable correspondent.

[CONCLUDED.]

ST. JOHN, (Porto Rico,) January 20, 1806.

The auditor or judge of marine stands next on the scale. I have already given a passing blow to the good and pure Don Manuel Garcia. He is gone, "with all his blushing honors thick upon him;" departed as a tale that is told, arrested by the hand of authority in the full career of iniquity, he is now deprived of any power of committing depredations on the property of the innocent and unprotected, or of again staining the pure ermine of justice. Let us therefore leave him to the pleasing communion of his own thoughts, in the obscurity and neglect into which he has fallen. His successor, Don Francisco Cabrera, is a young man of handsome attractions, who, hitherto, has bore a very fair character. While practising as an Abogado, or counsellor, he was incessantly quarrelling with Garcia; and in fact openly, before the governor, and even in his own office, brazened him with infamy, and exposed his venality; asserting and offering to demonstrate that he was concerned as a partner in the privateer that captured the Patty. It remains now to be proved whether the possession of office can change the disposition of Cabrera.—The unfinished business of the brig Polly and schooner Mary-Ann, is now before him, & his decision in their cases will furnish a very good clue to the unravelling of his judicial character, of which we are at present utterly ignorant, although inclined to put upon it the most favorable construction.

These are the men from whom all decrees must come; but, unfortunately, after those decrees are issued, even by the highest authority, they cannot be executed until confirmed by a notary. Of these there are now two employed by government; one is notary for the intendancy, and register of the marine, having charge of the archives of the latter, and being obliged to confirm all the general official acts of the former; the other is notary of the royal estate and treasury, and has cognizance of all things relative to imports and vessels. Without the signature of one or the other of these, nothing under a legal form is valid, or can be acted upon. The consequence is, that all the operations of the administration are completely at the mercy of a notary public; whose caprice can retard the execution of any decree, and to all intents and purposes "stop the wheels of government." The notary of the marine is Don Gregorio Sandoval, an arch, notorious scoundrel; the notary of the royal estate is Don Josef Nicolas Cesterro, a young, conceited and disobliging Creole, who heartily wishes the property of all strangers, as well as the strangers themselves, at the devil. It is unnecessary to say any thing further of such reptiles, unless it were to regret that the property of honest men and the reputation of a government, should be at their disposal.

The only person of consequence to a stranger, in his relation with the government, that remains to be noted, is the *intepreter*. His title fully explains the great importance of his office, and the necessity that he who occupies it should not only be a person well versed in the different languages in which he pretends to speak, but that he should also be a man of upright intentions and incorruptible integrity. The present incumbent is a certain *don* (for they are all *dons*) Juan Rodriguez Calderon, is certainly a man of abilities; but further in his praise this deponent saith not. The first thing to be remarked in him is that he does not, nor cannot, understand an entire sentence of English. French he understands tolerably well; but to Americans in general this is of no importance. I have hinted that he is a man of abilities; perhaps cleverness would have been a better phrase. Take an example. Early in the French revolution he held a military commission under Robespierre. After quitting the army he returned to Spain, assumed the character of a *grandee*, dressed himself in its costume, appeared at court, and travelled over Spain with the title of marquis: whenever he came he degraded some officers and appointed others. At last he proceeded so far as to touch the treasure; discovered—he was tried, sentenced to the galley, and banished to this island. How he got advanced to his present station I know not; but certain it is

that even now he is regularly returned among a number of gallarians as an imfirm. Among the pranks he played while *grandee*, general Montes, our present governor, did not escape. He was then commandant of some place in Spain, and was made to pass his troops in review before the Soi disant marquis. No person can have reliance upon his interpretations; for rather than appear ignorant he will talk, and most probably talk things diametrically opposite to the intentions of those for whom he speaks. We had a resource here some time ago in a Mr. Young, of Connecticut, who perfectly understands Spanish, and was not afraid boldly to translate our sentiments; this did not please his excellency, and Mr. Young was ordered to quit the island. Others are unwilling to risk the same consequence; and we are now, in affairs of the greatest moment, obliged to rely upon such a character as Calderon; of whose official talents you have a perfect picture in the critic; that inimitable burlesque of the inimitable Sheridan.

From the nature of the Spanish laws, and the character of those who administer them, which I have rather softened than otherwise, you may very easily judge of a stranger's prospect of obtaining even the semblance of justice, in this place, when forced to appeal to it. But it is not alone in the operation of their tribunals that you are thus liable to injury; there is yet another fact to be mentioned peculiarly interesting to the merchants who trade here; and which I will relate in as brief a manner as possible and without comment.

About three months ago it pleased the governor for reasons best known to himself, to issue his orders that all foreigners arriving in this island, either to sell or purchase cargoes, should convey to one of four persons named by him in the said orders; unless in the shipping papers addressed to some Spanish merchant. The very nature of such an appointment renders it, and those who receive it suspicious; but some of those four are not inferior to this gubernatorial distinction for a fame already wide enough extended, and firmly enough established. By their own previous indefatigable exertions they have fixed the colors of their reputations, and grounded them so deeply, that all the waters in the bed of Amphiote can never restore to them the hue of purity.

We may separate these four into two classes of *bud* and *wife*. In the first stand Miguel Torrens, and Girardo Miro Y. Torrens, against whom no criminal matter has yet been found; but as their good actions are equally occult, they are to be considered merely negatively good, by the same reasoning which considers the prisoner arraigned for murder innocent, even until the jury pronounce a verdict against him. The other two are Josef Ygnacio Marroco, and Fernando Fernandez; names which some of our American traders have already occasion, and others are in a fair way to have occasion to remember. There is here, however, a blue and a better blue. The first no honest man, who knows him, will hesitate to pronounce the very reverse of himself; he has not one constituent part of a good character to lose. To justify this sentence I could relate numberless anecdotes of people despoiled of their property by this fellow, and of some totally ruined by him. These are unnecessary, however, and particularly in New-York; where there are those who are at present smarting for their confidence in a consummate swindler. I cannot say so much of the other. But neither of them deserves either confidence or recommendation. Of the four, Miro is the best; but I would honestly caution the American merchant against trusting to any of them in any respect.

The ways which these geniuses have to circumvent are various; one I shall notice, because it has proved most successful. The government at its pleasure lays on, and takes off duties on imports. When such worthies as these get a young inexperienced person into their hands, they persuade him in order to save money to report only a certain portion of his cargo, perhaps, half, perhaps, though very seldom a greater quantity: when the sales are to be made out, they are presented only for the quantity entered at the custom-house: it is vain to remind them, that it was by their own advice, that so small a portion only was reported; they have no knowledge of any greater quantity; and there being no higher proof of the contents of the cargo, than the register of the customs, they can laugh at all endeavours to make them account for more; particularly as any attempt to do so subjects the whole to seizure for the fraud committed. Perhaps some of your New Yorkers may recollect the truth of this remark; which serves to verify the old saw; that "honesty is the best policy."

I shall not be more particular upon this subject, further than to advise the merchants of the United States, to be upon their guard against such imposition, as they are exposed to by the operation of this decree; which doubtless was not without good reason passed in favor of the four persons I have mentioned, and could not have been fairly passed in favor of any par-

ticular man or men. To avoid it the best way is, to let the bill of lading express "to be delivered to A. B. supercargo on board (if there is one) or to C. D. merchant."

But the remedy would be incomplete did I not furnish the names of some who may be trusted. To find them is not a very easy task, for they are thinly scattered.—I know but two residents of St. John's, whom I can recommend. Don Francisco Saurie, commonly called Pineda, either as a family distinction, or from the part of Spain in which he was born, is a very honest man, fully meriting confidence as regards his character, but he has very little indeed, scarcely any knowledge of trade; as far, however, as he knows, he will do justice. But the person I strongly recommend is Don Josef Marta de Saragga, a Biscayan, regularly educated, and very capable, as a man of business.

He is a young man possessing a rigid sense of honor, extremely active, intelligent, and disinterested. To this house the Americans owe many obligations. It has been the only friend whom those who have had the misfortune to be brought in here as prizes, found in the place; and but for the services, in money and counsel, derived from it, they would have been exposed to every species of distress and wrong.

This is a long letter, but I have not been able to make it shorter. The subjects I consider of importance, and such as ought to be made public. I have advanced nothing but what is true; nothing but what can be supported by numerous testimony. By what I have said, may in some degree be known, the manner in which we are treated in this colony; a treatment which will not change until we have public agents established: in other words, until it is made an affair of our government. But the mere residence of an agent would in itself be a matter of no moment, provided he were of the same species which we have already scattered over the commercial world.

Submitting to you the whole contents of this letter, and giving you the liberty to use it as you may think proper, I remain, with every sentiment of respect and esteem,

Your friend and servant,

tit. The name of the writer is at the service of any gentleman who can with propriety ask for it.

[ED. E. POST.]

From the Boston Repertory.

#### LOUISIANA.

MR. JEFFERSON's friends have not only ascribed to him all the merit of the well doing of the two former administrations, but also the loudest praises for the misconduct of his own. The full treasury left by Adams, the steady discharge of the public debt devised by Hamilton, and the peace with Tripoli procured by the federal navy, are all items in the account of Mr. Jefferson's good deeds. This pretension, false and deceitful as it is, we pass by for the present. But the wisdom, the long foreseeing wisdom that bought Louisiana, has been thought by the democrats to crown the head of their first consul with never failing honors. The empire of Louisiana! how vast in extent, how fruitful the soil: how rich in mines of silver, in mountains of salt, and in the treasures, still more valued by the philosopher, of horned frogs, and perhaps of Mammoth's bones! Then again too the man of the people rejoiced in the vision, so clearly to be seen by philosophic eyes, of millions of red, and red and white, and black, and black and yellow republicans, destined with other millions from St. Domingo, and the jails of all countries, hereafter to hold town meetings, in the yet untrodden waste, as spacious as half Europe, and twice the size of France. Swelled with the vast conception, the philosopher screwed his whirligig chair to the floor, lest he should prematurely mount into the sky, the first republican constellation, for whom the dragon would contract his claws. The virgin, as she passes for a white woman, need not be afraid of him. An empire bought for a song, a nation born in a day! The Variums and the Smiles and the Greggs, Cara Deum Sovoles, were almost choked and confounded with their joy and wonder, because, for the first time in their lives, they tried to soar beyond the contemplation of a barn yard. The territory of the U. States doubled and not quite a quarter added by the purchase to the amount of the public debt! "Aspice codvexo nutantem pondere mundum."

The first six or eight months of sociable folly, after our bargain, was spent by the

Democrats in measuring our moonshines, and computing the golden ingots of our mines. It was not their fault, good people, if our nation did not run *l'and mad* like the French with Law's system, and the English with their Mississippi bubble in 1720. But those who kept their wits had not to look far for the consequences of the purchase, and of course they could neither partake the joy nor echo the servile flattery of Mr. Jefferson.

In the first place, they said, all parties agree that we had *rights* by treaty to the navigation of the Mississippi. Spain stopped the river and hindered the exercise of them. Here then were *wrongs* aggravated by insults, and not palliated by excuses, or covered over so thinly by pretexts: naked palpable wanton wrongs. To use gold in, instead of iron for redress, was cowardly and stamped America with infamy on the forehead. We ought to have sought redress by navigation, but we should have prepared our force, if not used it, by way of reprisal to make the adequate satisfaction on sure. Had we done this, we should have had no war, no money to pay. But we chose to buy over our rights instead of asserting them with spirit, of course we have none left that are supposed by Spain or France to be out of their market. They are to buy again.

For secondly, Spain contests the bounds and what can we do? What can an administration possibly do whose popularity is its life and breath and being, but buy again and brag of the acres added by a second purchase to the first, instead of fighting which would require taxing. Taxing? What animal so stupid as to choose its death? To do any thing to protect our country would drive us from the post of ruling it say they. True gentlemen you cannot hold your places but by continuing unworthy of them.

Thirdly. The territory was ceded to us only because the war with Great Britain, then opening deprived Bonaparte of all hope of keeping it six weeks longer in case the smallest British squadron should attempt to take possession of it. Both France and Spain shewed the most unconquerable lothness to part with Louisiana. And if Bonaparte should get the upperhand in Europe it is as certain as his ambition is insatiable that he resumes his land again.

The quarrel with Spain about its bounds shews the disposition, and furnishes more than pretext enough for the French Emperor. We might offer to buy it a third time, but when we have no more millions of six per cent. to spare, he will have it, and it would not cost his military three weeks marching to take it, nor his minister at Washington, three *Notes* to reconcile the Democrats to his imperial good pleasure.

Fourthly. The United States as they were before the purchase must be stripped of their relative power, weight and influence in the Union, as soon as Louisiana is admitted into it. What for instance, will be the vote of New York, and the five New England States in the Senate, when half a dozen, perhaps a dozen, new ultra-monarchs members are admitted into the Confederacy.

If the vast territory of Louisiana should never fill up with inhabitants, we have a heavy burden to bear for nothing. We must occupy, and, if we can, govern this region. We must buy it over and over again, keep all intruders off, fill it with forts, civil officers and garrisons. Suppose it should fill up with inhabitants, then we have sold our sovereignty as states, we have not only got masters, but have been foolish enough to pay millions to have them.

Fifthly. The republican liberty of the United States cannot be preserved on the plan of the Constitution in such a territory. Of a republican empire we may truly say as the poet said of old Rome.

"Ipsa moles nocet."

The prattlers about a consolidation of the States are desired to consider whether the federalists ever did half a hundredth part as much in twelve years to bring it about, as Mr. Jefferson did in a day, by his boasted convention for the purchase of Louisiana.

To shew how truly this last charge may be urged against the powers at Washington, and how little the establishment of ABSOLUTE POWER will hinder their cant about liberty, and republicanism and the good of the people, we think it pertinent as well as amusing to quote, for the edification of the Democrats, a few sentences of the famous

Instruction of the Russian Empress Catharine to the commission for framing a code of Laws—and why we ask, should not the Empress of Russia give counsel to the Emperor of Louisiana.

"The Sovereign of Russia is for no other than an authority co-in his person alone and adequate through the extensiveness of his empire."

"An extensive empire pre-eminently power in the person versus it. The celerity of decisions that are brought from distant (— for instance from the Missouri.) must concur."

"Any other form of government not only be prejudicial to Russia, but length be the cause of it."

"Another reason, is because to obey the laws under ONE rule conform to the will of many."

"But what is the aim of an *Absolutism*? Not to deprive man their natural liberty, but to direct them to the maintenance of their prosperity."

"Consequently, a form of government which is, more than others, consonant to that end, and at the same time conserves natural liberty less than others which best coincides with the animal creatures, and is most adapted to the object they have ever had in the institution of civil societies."

"The object and end of *unification* is the glory of the state, and of the sovereign power."

"Among a people who live under a monarchical government, from the spirit of liberty, which always bursts forth in such great a manner, we are able, in the very same proportion to promote the happiness of subjects itself."

Here our republican story seesold beforehand. Either we shall

our government or contract our

If we buy more empire, we ch

size, and chance will have nothing

bringing it about. When it is

accomplished, and absolute power

the sake of our liberty, then at least if

the word of the experienced

advice, we shall rise above the

of buying rights, when they are

We shall think 'the glory of the

precious as its treasures; the

we wear ch

BOSTON, February 21.

#### COMMUNICATION.

#### NEUTRAL & HIGH

It was lately mentioned in our public prints that the British junta, William Scott, takes directions from time from the privy council, he is a member to govern his department of neutrals: This has been avowed by himself in the pronounced in the important case of the Swedish convoy, condemned in Europe for the want of uniformity in the British courts of admiralty, and a fact ascertained in this case, is disasterous experience. This circuit further proves if additional demonstration is wanting, the necessity of a definite treaty of the rights of neutrals, in case in which a possibility exists of a collision with the interests of belligerent powers.

The passage alluded to is as follows: [Vide Robinson's Reports, vol. 310, Phila. edition, in the case of

"I will not say that that rule has been broken in upon in some

by considerations of comity or

which it may be fit that the

extension of this species of law should

be impeded in the hands of those

who have a right to ascertain a

them; for no man can deny that

they may recede from its extreme rig

that its supreme councils are auto-

do. The particular captor having

some other right and title than

the state itself, would possess u-

some facts of capture."

It appears therefore that the

council of the nation, may at any

presumed privately as well as

determine, and give direction to the

when, and in what manner to re-

turn to proceed to extremity.

The following extract from a la-

high writer applies to our present

situations.

"To what extent neutrals ma-

which there have always have be-

\* Marshall on Insurance, p. 63.

measuring our moonshines, as not their fault, good people did not run land mad with Law's system, and those who kept their wits had for the consequences of the joy nor echo the servile place, they said, all parties had rights by treaty to the Mississippi. Spain stopped the exercise of what were wrongs aggravated not palliated by excuses, or so thinly by pretenses: naked or wrongs. To use gold in America with infamy on the ought to have sought reparation, but we should have force, if not used it, by way we done this, we should no money to pay. But over our rights instead of with spirit, of course what are supposed by Spain out of their market. They

Spain contests the bounds we do? What can an admiral do whose popularity is death and being, but buy a of the acres added by a to the first, instead of fight require taxing. Taxing, so stupid as to choose its any thing to protect our drive us from the post of rev. True gentlemen you places but by continuing them.

The territory was ceded to the war with Great Britain deprived Bonaparte of giving it six weeks longer in rest British squadron should take possession of it. Both gain shewed the most unness to part with Louisiana should get the upope it is as certain as his able that he resumes his with Spain about its bounds position, and furnishes more enough for the French Empire offer to buy it a third we have no more millions to spare, he will have it, not cost his military three to take it, nor his minis. on, three Notes to reconcile to his Imperial good pleas.

The United States as they purchase must be stripped power, weight and influence, as soon as Louisiana is. What for instance, will New York, and the five New in the Senate, when half a dozen, new ultra men admitted into the Confe-

territory of Louisiana should inhabitants, we have a bear for nothing. We d, if we can, govern this as buy it over and over again, ridders off, fill it with fort, garrisons. Suppose it with inhabitants, then we sovereignty as states, we masters, but have been to pay millions to have

republican liberty of the not be preserved on the tution in such a territory, empire we may truly say cold Rome.

Ipsa moles nocet." about a consolidation of the to consider whether the d half a hundredth part asars to bring it about, as in a day, by his boasted purchase of Louisiana. Truly this last charge may the powers at Washington, the establishment of POWER will hinder their and republicanism and people, we think it pernicious to quote, for the Democrats, a few sen-

the Russian Empress Co. mission for framing a code we ask, should not the give counsel to the Em- \* Marshall on Insurance, p. 63.

"The Sovereign of Russia is ABSOLUTE for no other than an authority concentrated in his person alone can adequately operate through the extensiveness of so large an empire."

"An extensive empire presupposes an unlimited power in the person who governs it. The celerity of decision in matters that are brought from distant places, (— for instance from the sources of the Missouri.—) must compensate the tardiness that arises from that remoteness."

"Any other form of government would not only be prejudicial to Russia, but even at length be the cause of its total ruin."

"Another reason, is because it is better to obey the laws under one ruler, than to conform to the will of many."

"But what is the aim of an Absolute Government? Not to deprive mankind of their natural liberty, but to direct their actions to the maintenance of the highest prosperity."

"Consequently, a form of government which is, more than others, constituted to that end, and at the same time counteracts natural liberty less than others, is that which best coincides with the arms of rational creatures, and is most adapted to the object they have ever had in view in the institution of civil societies."

"The object and end of unlimited government is the glory of the citizen, of the state, and of the sovereign."

"Among a people who live under a monarchical government, from this glory flows the spirit of liberty, which in such cases bursts forth in such great actions as are able, in the very same proportion, to promote the happiness of subjects as liberty itself."

Here our republican story seems to be told beforehand. Either we shall change our government or contract our territory. If we buy more empire, we choose our fate, and chance will have nothing to do in bringing it about. When it is fixed and accomplished, and absolute power takes care of our liberty, then at least if we may take the word of the experienced old Catherine, we shall rise above the meanness of buying rights, when they are violated. We shall think "the glory of the state" as precious as its treasures; the state will wear honors if the people wear chains.

BOSTON, February 21.

#### COMMUNICATION.

#### NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

It was lately mentioned in one of the public prints that the British judge Sir William Scott, takes directions from time to time from the privy council, of which he is a member to govern his decisions in the cases of neutrals. This has been virtually avowed by himself in the sentence pronounced in the important case of the Swedish convoy, condemned in England a few years since in resisting search;\* and accounts for the want of uniformity of decision in the British courts of admiralty, and a fact ascertained in this country by disastrous experience. This circumstance further proves if additional demonstration is wanting, the necessity of a definition by treaty of the rights of neutrals, in every case in which a possibility exists of collision with the interest of belligerent powers.

The passage alluded to is as follows:— [Vide Robinson's Reports, vol. 1. page 310. Phila. edition, in the case of the Alaria.]

"I will not say that that rule may not have been broken in upon in some instances by considerations of comity or policy by which it may be fit that the administration of this species of law should be tempered in the hands of those tribunals which have a right to entertain and apply them; for no man can deny that a state may recede from its extreme rights, and that its supreme councils are authorised to determine in what cases it may be fit so to do. The particular captor having in no case any other right and title than what the state itself would possess under the same facts of capture."

It appears therefore that the supreme council of the nation, may at any time, it is presumed privately as well as publicly determine, and give direction to the judges when, and in what manner to relax, and when to proceed to extremity.

The following extract from a late English writer applies to our present circumstances.

To what extent neutrals may trade with a belligerent power is a question upon which there have always been great

disputes: some contending for the rigor of war, and others for a freedom of commerce, which by the law of nations as they say, one state may carry on with another. It must be owned that in the decision of this question, much frequently depends upon the power of the parties, whether belligerent or neutral who contend for the one principle or the other. Breaches of neutrality are often suffered to pass unnoticed, because the party who suffers them finds it necessary to dissemble his resentment, lest he should draw new enemies on himself; and neutrals often submit to great outrages rather than involve themselves in war. There are however certain principles which though occasionally violated, are universally respected as public law."

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

Letters from captain Wheldon, of the brig Molly of this port, dated Antigua, 7th and 10th ult. were received yesterday. She sailed from St. Peters for Philadelphia, January 23d, next day was taken by a British frigate and carried into Antigua, stripped of her sails and labelled. Captain W. says that the British cruisers have orders to send in all vessels from Martinique and Guadaloupe, and that the harbor of St. Johns, Antigua, was full of detained Americans!

#### Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

##### Extract of a letter from Philadelphia.

"No doubt you have heard of the death of Captain Gale, of marines, run through by Captain Rodgers, who is under arrest. Some say Gale was shot." There is no doubt of his death.

The Providence Gazette asserts, that 2000 tons of navigation, belonging to that port, have within two months past been captured or detained by British, French, or Spanish armed vessels.

The Adm. Cochrane, Hooper, from this port, arrived at Antigua in 20 days, with the loss of her main-top & fore-top gallant mast. A gentleman on board, in a letter to his friend in this city, says: "In the latitude of Bermuda we were boarded by the British sloop of war Indian, who impressed one man. Off Deseda, we were boarded by the Hippomenes sloop of war and had seven men impressed. About three hours afterwards, we saw a schooner standing out of Grand Terre towards us: while viewing her, we observed the foremost go by the board, and the main-mast directly followed, when she instantly disappeared.

We have since learnt by a cartel from Gaudaloupe, arrived at St. Johns, Antigua, that the above mentioned schooner, observing the distress of the admiral Cochrane, had determined to capture her. The crew of the schooner, consisting of 55 persons, all perished.

[N. York C. 4.]

#### CONGRESS

OF THE

#### UNITED STATES.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

Mr. J. Clay presented a petition from Messrs. Nicklin and Griffiths, representing the losses they have sustained, owing to the conduct of general Armstrong, in the case of the New Jersey, under the convention with France, and praying for indemnity, which was referred to the committee of claims: Ayes 54: Noses 31.

Mr. Crowninshield moved a resolution, instructing the committee of commerce and manufactures to enquire into the expediency of amending the 18th and 77th section of the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, so far as to remove the disabilities and restrictions at present imposed on vessels arriving at several ports of entry of the U. States from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places beyond the same.

This resolution, after a modification suggested by Mr. Dana, making it more comprehensive, was agreed to.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair.

Mr. Gregg's resolution still under consideration. Messrs. Sloane, Findley, and Elmer supported, and Mr. Early opposed it; when after a few remarks connected with several commercial details from Mr. Mac Creery, the committee rose, and the house adjourned about the usual hour.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

Mr. Cook submitted a resolution for the continuance of the duty of two and a half per cent. on goods chargeable with ad. valorem duties, commonly called the Medi-

terranean fund, on the condition that the same be exclusively applied to the augmentation and support of the naval force, and the protection of our ports and harbors against insults and injuries.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A communication was received from the secretary of state, transmitting a detailed statement of the impressment of American seamen.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the union, Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair.

Mr. Elliot supported, and Mr. D. R. Williams opposed the resolution of Mr. Gregg.

The debate was closed by Mr. Bidwell, who enforced the propriety of adopting efficient measures, without expressly declaring himself either for or against the resolution.

#### Sale at Public Auction.

On SATURDAY next, will be Sold, in Simple, (clear of every incumbrance whatever)

Two Lots of Ground, on King-street, opposite the property of R. T. Hoe and Co. and near the diagonal street—and

Three Lots on Fayette street, opposite the dwelling of Mr. Jonathan Pantost. The above property will be sold on a liberal credit.

#### Immediately afterwards,

Will be Sold, on 3 and 6 months credit, One hundred and fifty thousand of well built BRICKS, in lots of fifty thousand each.

William Myers,  
Richard Lewis.

March 11. 1st

JEWELLERY

Just arrived in town, and may be procured on application at Mr. JOHN SELLERS, musical instrument maker, in Prince street, near Water street,

An elegant assortment of JEWELLERY—Also, a variety of GOODS in the FANCY line—

Among which are the following Articles:

Fashionable split Straw Bonnets, of superior quality; Fans; Tortoise Shell Combs; Silk Stockings; Shoe-Bows; Pocket Books; Silk Sleeves; Epaulettes, &c. &c.

As the person who has the above Goods will only remain two or three days in town, the ladies and gentlemen are requested to be early in their applications.

March 11. 334

#### ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street;

Has just received from Philadelphia, the following

#### VALUABLE BOOKS:

A Geographical Dictionary of the United States of North America, by Joseph Scott, author of the United States Gazetteer, &c. &c.

Medical Inquiries and Observations, by Benjamin Rush, M. D. The second addition revised and enlarged by the author.

Medical and Physical Journal, part 1st of vol. ad. by Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.

Quincey's Lexicon Physico-Medico improved.

Cavellos Complete Treatise on Electricity, in theory and practice, with original Experiments, the 4th edition.

Gordon's History of the American Revolution, Plutarch's Lives.

Davis's Modern Geography.

Hutchinson's Xenophon, from the "Classic Pres."

Wilson's Reports. Call's Reports.

McKnalley's Evidence, &c. &c.

#### ALSO,

A large Supply of School Books and Writing-Paper.

March 11. 661

#### Wanted to Purchase,

#### A GOOD MILCH COW.

Apply to the

PRINTER.

March 11. 661

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust given by Spencer Cooper to the Subscribers, will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the 12th day of March next.

A handsome unfinished Brick House

and Lot,

Situated on Water-street 40 feet front, running back 125 feet, subje<sup>c</sup> to 50 dollars ground rent. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Thomas Cook, Jonathan Scholfield, Trustees.

February 19. end

#### JUST RECEIVED,

20 bags best Black Pepper

20 chests Sonchong Tea

24 hogheads best Surinam Molasses

50 barrels Beef.

#### FOR SALE,

John G. Ladell.

March 6. 4

February 1806.

At the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the union, Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair.

Mr. Elliot supported, and Mr. D. R.

Williams opposed the resolution of Mr.

Gregg.

The debate was closed by Mr. Bidwell,

who enforced the propriety of adopting

efficient measures, without expressly de-

claring himself either for or against the

resolution.

#### E.

CHARLES SIMMS, Collector.

Two bundles Saddle Trees, each half dozen.

Twelve Avuls.

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Two bundles Saddle Trees, each half dozen.

Twelve Avuls.

CHARLES

## From Philadelphia BEER.

The Subscriber has received, per captain Hand,  
a supply of BEER,  
From the brewery of Abbott & Stewart,  
(late J. W. Morris) which from its quality he  
can particularly recommend.

J. Mac Leod,  
King Street.

Oysters, Steaks, Relishes, &c.  
as usual.

March 8.

1832

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has taken letters of administration on the estate of John Fowler, esq. late of Fairfax county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment as soon as possible, and those who have claims against the estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber, in order that he may be enabled to close his administration.

William Deneale.

Fairfax County, March 8.

1832

## JOHN WATTS

Has just received and offers for sale, on the usual terms,  
White and brown Tickledbury  
White and brown German Rolls  
White and brown Platillas  
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen  
4-4 Shirting Cotton  
Apron and shirting Checks  
Chintzes and Calicos  
Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths  
Superfine Cloths and Cassimere  
Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads  
Cambric Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4  
Lace Cambicks, 4-4 and 6-4  
Plain Leno, do. do.  
Tambored Leno, do. do.  
Leno Veils, do. do.  
Leno Shades and Daygona do.  
Pic Nic Gloves and Mitts  
Silk and Cotton Holes  
Ladies Hair Gloves  
Cambric Handkerchiefs and Long Lawn  
Gurahs, Coffacs, and Baftas  
Fresh Clover Seed, &c. &c.  
March 4.

1832

## FRESH ORANGES.

Just received, per the Schooner FAIR AMERICAN, from Antigua,  
Fresh Oranges of a superior quality,  
Ditto English Walnuts, of do. do.  
Ditto Shell, Bark  
Raisins,  
Coco Nuts.  
Sweet Cider, by the barrel,  
Pickled Salmon, by the keg.  
ALSO ON HAND,  
Candles by the box,  
Pork in barrels,  
Flax,  
Codfish.  
A quantity of POTATOES and CHEESE, and GROCERIES as usual.

Thomas Simms.

February 28.

1832

## Just Landed,

From the Schooner FRIENDSHIP, and for sale by WASHINGTON PIERCE, on liberal terms;  
21 hogheads retailing Molasses,  
A few boxes Mould Candles,  
Hogheads Liverpool Salt,  
5 barrels Cherry Bounce,  
25 quintals Cod Fish.

February 17.

1832

## WANTED TO PURCHASE,

### A quantity of CORN AND RYE.

Apply to WASHINGTON PIERCE,  
At Colonel RAMSAY's Counting-Room.

February 1.

1832

A great Bargain may be had.  
I will exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax County, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river.—There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the climate of Paris, from the fullest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7.

1832

## TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford—The house is a commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or  
Thomas Sanford.

October 25.

1832

## JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & CO's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

### Valuable Medicines,

which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

### TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with foreheads and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

### GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the disease peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lungs in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders, Violent cramps in the stomach and back,  
Consumptions, Indigestion,  
Lowneis of spirits, Melancholy,  
Loss of appetite, Gout in the stomach,  
Impurity of the blood, Pains in the limbs,  
Hysterical affections, Relaxations,  
Inward weaknesses, Involuntary emissions,  
Sensitil weakness, Floribus (or whites),  
Barrenness, Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impairment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town,

and of this every age and consequence and of this being suited to surgery, a particular situation, and also it contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tender infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the lafeat and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

The Persian Lotion operates quickly, without impeding that natural, sensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

### The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that scrimonious slime and foulness, which sufficed to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

### Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defactions of rheum, duthills, itching, &c. &c. & films on the eyes, never failing to cure those in ladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

### Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

### The sovereign Ointment for the itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

### The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

### Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

### RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off the pernicious bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coquines; sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasant, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Frederickburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leeburg.

September 4.

### PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of this month, [March] on the farm of Captain Thomas Pollard, jun.

### Six valuable Slaves, VIZ.

Three men, two women, and one girl; a very valuable blooded And horse, four other horses, a stock of cattle, sheep and hogs, a wagon and gears, with sundry tools and plantation utensils, and a parcel of corn, and fodder.

Also, the tract of land, with the appurtenances, containing four hundred and forty eight and a half acres, wherein are erected good and convenient buildings, a great proportion of which land is uncleared and strong. The above property taken and given up to satisfy sundry judgments obtained by James Waugh, sheriff, as executions in possession of

R. RATCLIFFE, Coroner F. C.

March 3.

### PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from THOMAS RICHARD, to the subscriber, made for the purpose of paying a debt due from the said Richards to Robert T. Hoss & Co. will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on the 27th day of March next, on a credit of two, four and six months, with approved security, A TRACT OF LAND, wherein the said Thomas Richards now lives, situated in the county of Fairfax on the drains of Great Hunting Creek, containing 80 acres; also five and a half acres adjoining the above TRACT. And on the 28th day of March next, will be sold on the same credit with approved security, at the Coffee House in the town of Alexandria—A PIECE OF GROUND

situated in the town of Alexandria, on the west side of Pitt street and so the northward of King street in the said town, this piece of ground has a front of 34 feet on Pitt street, running 44 feet back.

THOMAS SWANN, Trustee,

February 28.

### I have been in

of the Tract of Land ad-

Robert T. Hoss & Co.

schakeld, includes part of

Robert Allison, duly re-

cognized by the Court of Fairfax: It is, so, re-

adjudged purchasing so, included within my lines.

February 17.

This day is

By COTTON &

[Price twelve and

AN ORA

Delivered in the Episcop-

February,

By Charles F.

March 6.

A member of the W

### HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, nays, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. &c.

And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,

Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this service useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflict-

ed with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated

the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed; and every probable remedy attempted; when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Swear and subscribe before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the judges of the peace for Phila-

delphia county.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,